# Customers show interest in electrical standby systems that need safety precautions

by Tom Garvey, S&B Electrical Consultant, 414-747-0256, tgarvey@commerce.state.wi.us

Concerned about Y2K? Utility deregulation? Live out in the country where it seems every thunderstorm or ice storm puts you in the dark? Customers are turning to standby power sources to keep their essential loads functional during a crisis.

An electrician friend remarked a common question these days comes from homeowners asking the cost of installing an outside receptacle on their house. This electrician has learned to translate this request into an informational presentation on optional standby systems.

The 1999 National Electrical Code, adopted in Wisconsin effective about October 1, indicates "No receptacle shall be installed so as to require an energized attachment plug as its source of supply". See NEC Section 410-56(g). Homeowners don't read the code. They want a "low cost" way of providing power during an outage. Our job is to ensure they can accomplish this in a safe manner.

Optional standby systems provide power to public or private facilities or property, where life safety does not depend on the performance of the system. Such systems supply onsite generated power to selected loads. The source is normally a standby generator, permanent or portable, with automatic or manual transfer of power between the normal supply and the standby source. See NEC Section 702-2 and FPN.

It is critical that transfer equipment be designed and installed to prevent the inadvertent

interconnection of normal and alternate sources of supply. Utility workers are subject to shock or electrocution if this requirement is not met. Equipment used with optional standby systems must be approved for the intended use. Authorities having jurisdiction typically use evidence of listing and labeling by an approved third-party testing laboratory as the preferred method of approval. Section 110-3(b) requires listed or labeled equipment be both installed and used in accordance with the instructions.

Transfer equipment used on the **line** side of the service equipment shall be suitable for use as service

continued on page six

### Inside this WBCR

Class K extinguishersp	oage	2
Lead paint responsibilitiesp	oage	3
Comm 50-64 hearingsp	oage	4
Important code developmentp	oage	5
Events Calendarp	oage	7
Dwelling contractor certification p	oage	8
NFPA con ed seminarsp	oage	10
Certified Municipalities	oage	13

## Wisconsin Building Codes Report

Safety and Buildings Division, Department of Commerce

September1999



## Class K fire extinguishers are effective backups for fryer fires By John Lippitt, Fire Safe

Class K fire extinguishers are intended for installation in a commercial-type cooking application where oils and fats are used in a deep fat fryer. The handheld class K extinguisher provides a backup for a fixed-fire protection system installed in a kitchen exhaust hood. NFPA 10:2-3.2, specifies the posting of a placard to inform kitchen staff to use the class K extinguisher after the fixed-fire protection system is activated. This requirement only applies where a fixed-fire protection system is installed in a kitchen exhaust hood.

Comm 51.22(1) of the Wisconsin
Commercial Building Code adopts by
reference the rules for Class K portable fire
extinguishers in the 1998 edition of NFPA
10. (The reference was adopted effective March 1,
1999.) Class K fires are defined in NFPA 10 as a
fire in cooking appliances that involve combustible
cooking media (vegetable or animal oils and fats).

Mark Conroy, NFPA 10 staff liaison, tells me class K extinguishers are very effective on a stove top pan fires. Conroy also reports Class K extinguishers are compatible with Class B sodium bicarbonate and potassium bicarbonate dry chemical fire extinguishers and exhaust hood extinguishing systems. He believes the proposal to change the

By John Lippitt, Fire Safety Program Manager, 608-266-1036, jlippitt@commerce.state.wi.us

Wisconsin Commercial Building Code to have manufacturers determine compatibility is not unreasonable and won't be a problem for the manufacturers.

According to Conroy, the NFPA 10
Technical Committee recognized the importance of discharging the exhaust hood fire suppression system prior to using the portable fire extinguisher. He says, "Activating the fixed system does two things: it discharges a large quantity of extinguishing agent and it automatically shuts off the fuel or power to the appliance because of a required interlock."

Where an automatic fire suppression system is required in a kitchen exhaust hood by Comm 64.67, a Class K fire extinguisher must be installed in accordance with requirements of NFPA 10.

Additionally, a Class K extinguisher may be installed and used in any commercial type kitchen, regardless of whether there is a deep fat fryer, an exhaust hood, or a fixed fire protection system.

Questions may be directed to the Fire Safety Consultants listed on page 15 of this *WBCR*.

## Safety and Buildings-related codes are on the Internet http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/comm

State administrative codes and the code update service may be purchased by contacting state Document Sales, 608-266-3358, or 800-362-7253, for credit card purchases. \* \* \* \* \*

## Contractors have responsibilities to tell residents about lead-based paint

Contractors are now required to provide brochures to warn customers about the dangers of lead-based paint, under certain circumstances.

The 'Protect Your Family Against Lead in the Home" brochures, issued by the federal Environmental Protection Agency, warns residents of houses built before 1978 (when once-popular lead-based paint was banned), about the link between lead dust or chips and serious health problems, particularly in young children.

Starting this past June, any paid or "otherwise compensated" worker disturbing more than two square feet of painted surface in a pre-1978 home must give customers a copy of the brochure and get a signed receipt from the customer attesting to that fact.

The federal rule, which affects remodelers, home improvement contractors, and tradesmen, does not

require them to identify or remove lead-based paint.

The brochures may lead to attempts to remove the lead-based paint, projects that require EPA-certified workers.

More than 900 individuals or firms in Wisconsin were certified to assess, abate, supervise, or work on lead-based paint problems, stated Shelley Bruce, training officer of the Wisconsin Division of Public Health, according to reports in the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel in May.

For information on lead paint and its regulation, call 800-424-5323, or check EPA's computer Website at www.epa.gov/lead. For a check 6f regulatory and certification requirements, including whether a contractor is certified for lead-based paint work, contact the Wisconsin Division of Public Health, 608-261-6876.

## Changes in Bureau of Program Development program manager assignments

Effective September 1, 1999 there was a change in the Safety and Buildings Division program manager assignments for programs concerning elevators, boilers, refrigeration, and gas systems (anhydrous ammonia, compressed natural gas, liquid natural gas, and liquid petroleum gas systems).

ProgramPrevious Program ManagerNew Program ManagerElevatorsLarry SwaziekJoe HertelContact Hertel at 608-266-5649, jhertel@commerce.state.wi.us.

Gas Systems, Boilers Joe Hertel Berni Mattsson

and Refrigeration Systems Contact Mattson at: 608-266-2725, bmattsson@commerce.state.wi.us.

Larry Swaziek will continue to work with the mobile/manufactured home, one- and two-family dwelling, and structural systems/welding programs. Joe Hertel will continue to handle the electrical and lighting systems program. Berni Mattsson will continue to handle energy efficiency, rental unit energy efficiency, and HVAC systems programs

S&B WebSite
http://www.commerce.
state.wi.us/Com-Safetyand-Buildings.html

## Comm 50-64 Public Hearings

By John Lippitt, Fire Safety Program Manager, 608-266-1036, jlippitt@commerce.state.wi.us

Four public hearings were held in September for the proposed fire safety revisions to the Wisconsin Commercial Building Code, Comm 50-64. There were no oral comments received at any of the hearings and the Safety and Buildings Division received only minimal written comments requesting minor additional revisions.

S&B's advisory HVAC Code Council submitted one change request. They made a recommendation that did not add any new rules, but proposed relocating the isolation requirements of Comm 64 to be included in the newly revised Comm 51.08(2), Hazard Isolation.

The timing for the rule change package has worked out well, in my opinion, as it has allowed S&B to adopt the latest editions of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards. This means Wisconsin will be one of the first states to adopt the 1999 edition of NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm Code, and the new NFPA 230, Standard for the Fire Protection of Storage.

The 1999 edition of NFPA 13 will reflect a major change in the formatting of the rules for automatic fire

### S&B Bureau of Integrated Services Management Contacts

Bureau Director: Randy Baldwin, 608-267-9152 Green Bay office: Brad Johnson, 920-492-5605 Hayward Office: John Spalding, 608-789-4693 LaCrosse Office: John Spalding, 608-789-4693 Madison Office:

> Clyde Bryant 608-266-1835 Mary Jacobson 608-266-8456 Jim Miller 608-266-8072 Robin Zentner 608-266-1930 Credentialing Unit Supervisor, Terry Gudmansen: 608-261-6554

Shawano Office: Brad Johnson, 715-524-6853 Waukesha Office: Tony Rubio, 414-548-8610 sprinkler systems. The NFPA has been working for several years to consolidate the sprinkler requirements from numerous NFPA documents into one comprehensive sprinkler standard.

The new NFPA 230 may also be viewed in part as a product of the reformatting of the NFPA sprinkler standards. The sprinkler portions of the NFPA 231 series regarding storage occupancies have been moved into NFPA 13. The storage portions of the NFPA 231 series has been moved into the new NFPA 230.

I think the changes will make the NFPA standards easier to use, and will help to eliminate inconsistencies, unnecessary overlaps, and holes occurring among the different sprinkler standards, thereby, resulting in a better product for all users.

Questions may be directed to me at jlippitt@commerce.state.wi.us or 608-266-1036.

## Trane recalls electric heaters

The Trane Company has recalled electric heaters that could cause fires because of faulty wiring that doesn't properly control the motor. The heaters cycle on and off regardless of how the heater is set.

The supplemental heaters were made to provide additional warmth for larger home electrical heat systems.

While the potential problem was announced by the federal Consumer Products Safety Administration, no injuries or fires had been reported as of this spring.

About 10,000 units were sold between October 1997 and May 1999 by Trane and American Standard dealers.

Consumers should call 888-556-0125, or their local dealer, to determine if their heater is part of the recall.

The company will provide free inspection and repair of the problem units.

## National code development fights disasters

By J. B. Smith, Safety and Buildings Division Commercial Buildings Program Manager, 608-266-0251, jsmith@commerce.state.wi.us

In mid-September, several members of the Safety and Buildings Division (S&B) attended the final hearings in Saint Louis for the International Buildings Code 2000 (IBC). Also included in hearings were changes to the International Mechanical Code and the International Energy Conservation Code, as well as the final discussions on the International Fire Code.

The IBC is a proposed national model buildings code, developed through the International Code Council (ICC). S&B has participated in the code development and has been leading a Wisconsin evaluation of it, to consider the IBC's possible adoption in our state.

While we were at Saint Louis, Hurricane Floyd was another costly catastrophe that pointed at buildings codes' importance. In 1999, in addition to Floyd, two other disasters hit the U.S. that reportedly reached the billion dollar level of material costs: the January tornadoes that hit Tennessee and Arkansas, and the May tornadoes striking in Oklahoma and Kansas. Structural integrity obviously was a great consideration in these events. Lives were lost.

Hurricane Andrew in Florida in 1992, with over \$17 billion in damage and countless victims, was the impetus for discussion and action nationwide to improve building codes.

Sadly, the great loss of life and property in the recent earthquakes in Turkey have been directly attributed to poor workmanship and lack of code enforcement.

To emphasize codes' importance, I can point to events in Wisconsin such as storms causing great damage and harm. However, it is the day-by-day value added to construction that makes up the overriding consequence. Protecting health and welfare, ensuring economic efficiencies, and building a sound infrastructure are goals of developing and maintaining building codes.

That's why we went to the IBC hearings as representatives of people in Wisconsin; to make sure our state was part of forming a strong, progressive new national model code that may be adopted in the Badger state.

The hearings held final discussion and actions on the remaining changes being considered for inclusion in the *IBC* 2000. This final activity completes the *IBC* development that had its beginnings in the *IBC*—*Working Draft* in 1997. A final draft of the *IBC* is expected next year.

The conference marked the first-ever joint annual conference for the three major building model code groups, Building Officials and Code Administrators (BOCA), International Conference of Building Officials (ICBO), and Southern Building Code Congress International (SBCCI).

There was also an official signing of a resolution between the ICC and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to work toward adoption and enforcement of the IBC, and toward cooperation in support of *Project Impact. Project Impact: Building Disaster Resistant Communities* is FEMA's nationwide initiative to make prevention the focus of emergency management.

James Lee Witt, director of FEMA, was on hand for the signing and to recognize the great value of enforcement of codes throughout the United States. The historical nature and importance of the creation of a single nationwide building code was cited. Witt praised the significant, sometimes thankless, role code officials play in the mitigation of effects from natural disasters.

Attending the entire week-long gathering were Ron Buchholz, S&B deputy administrator, Bob DuPont, Bureau of Program Development director, Jim Quast, Multifamily Program director, and myself. S&B staff attending individual special sessions or meetings were Mike Corry, division administrator, Berni Mattsson, HVAC and Energy Efficiency Program manager, Dan Murray, building codes consultant, and Larry Swaziek, One- and Two-Family Dwelling Program manager.

## Safety precautions for electrical standby systems

continued from page one

equipment and be marked accordingly. See Section 230-66. If located on the load side of the branch circuit overcurrent protection, transfer equipment is permitted to contain supplementary overcurrent protection having an interrupting rating sufficient for the maximum available fault current that the generator can deliver. See Section 702-6.

A sign shall be placed at the service-entrance equipment that indicates the type and location of onsite optional power sources. Individual unit equipment installed for standby illumination is permitted without such a sign.

Smaller generators are not intended to be connected as a separately derived system. The generator used to provide power typically has both grounded (neutral) and equipment grounding conductors. The grounded conductor from the generator is normally solidly connected through the transfer equipment. The non-separately derived system typically shares the grounding electrode system with the normal source.

Generators shall be grounded as specified in Section 250-34. See also Section 250-20(d) for grounding portable generators that supply a fixed wiring system. Section 250-20(d), FPN No. 1 indicates that if the neutral is solidly interconnected to



Y2K Website: www.Y2K.state.wi.us The official Wisconsin Y2K website includes comprehensive information about the Year 2000 readiness of several sectors and the implications for citizens.

- •Infrastructure, including heat and electricity;
- •Public safety, including police and fire depts;
- Agriculture and the food supply;
- •Healthcare;
- •Finance and the banking system, and;
- •Government.

the service grounded conductor, the generator is <u>not</u> a separately derived system. Where the grounded conductor from the standby source is connected to an electrode that is remote from the standby source, there shall be a sign at the grounding location. The ground reference of the separately derived system must be maintained. The sign shall identify all normal and standby sources connected at that location. See Section 702-8.

Using portable generators to supply a permanently installed system presents a problem. Generally, the generator manufacturer bonds the neutral to the frame. Most transfer equipment sold for residential type applications breaks only the phase conductors. The result is a neutral conductor referenced to ground in two locations, when the generator is plugged in. Yet if the bonding jumper is removed, the fault protection may be compromised for any cord-and-plug connected loads that are supplied from receptacles on the generator.

The Authority Having Jurisdiction must carefully weigh both hazards when evaluating the suitability of the installation. The Safety and Buildings Division permits the bonded neutral of a <u>portable</u> generator to be solidly connected to the normal system neutral.

Generator installations shall comply with NEC Article 445. The generator shall have a nameplate giving critical data such as: manufacturer's name, rated frequency, rating in kilowatts or kilovolt amperes, the normal voltage and amperes that correspond to the rating.

Constant voltage AC generators shall be protected from overloads. Such protection may be through inherent design, circuit breakers, fuses, or other suitable overcurrent protective means or devices that are suitable for the conditions of use. Since generators are required only to have overload protection, the NEC contains special provisions for sizing generator conductors. The ampacity of the conductors from the generator terminals to the first overcurrent device shall be at least 115 percent of the nameplate current rating of the generator. Neutral conductors are permitted to be sized in accordance with Section 220-22.

Generators are required to have a disconnecting

### **Events Calendar**

Oct. 14, 1999 - Thursday - Commercial Building Code Council - 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. - UW Madison Ag Research Station, 8502 Mineral Point Rd, Verona - Sam Rockweiler, 608-266-0797, srockweiler@commerce.state.wi.us

Oct. 14, 1999 - Thursday - Fire Safety Code Council - 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. - WHEDA Building, Rm. 3B, 201 W Washington Ave., Madison - Duane Hubeler, 608-266-1390, dhubeler @commerce.state.wi.us

Oct. 19, 1999 - Tuesday - HVAC Code Council - 8:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. - WHEDA Building, Rm. 3B, 201 W Washington Ave., Madison - Jean MacCubbin, 608-266-0955, jmaccubbin @commerce.state.wi.us

Oct. 26, 1999 - Tuesday - Energy Conservation - 8:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. - WHEDA Building, Rm. 3B, 201 W Washington Ave., Madison - Diane Meredith, 608-266-8982, dmeredith @commerce.state.wi.us

Nov. 3, 1999 - Wednesday - Uniform Dwelling Code Council - 9:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. - WI Builders Association, 4868 High Crossing Blvd., Madison - Duane Hubeler, 608-266-1390, dhubeler@commerce.state.wi.us

Contact the listed Code Consultant for information on the meetings agenda, locations, etc. If you have questions concerning technicalities of the codes which are the subjects of the meetings, contact consultants and reviewers listed on pages 14-15 of this WBCR.

Nov. 11, 1999 - Thursday - Commercial Building Code Council - 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. - UW Madison Ag Research Station, 8502 Mineral Point Rd, Verona - Sam Rockweiler, 608-266-0797, srockweiler@commerce.state.wi.us

Nov. 16, 1999 - Tuesday - HVAC Code Council - 8:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. - WHEDA Building, Rm. 3C, 201 W Washington Ave., Madison - Jean MacCubbin, 608-266-0955, jmaccubbin@ commerce.state.wi.us

Nov. 18, 1999 - Thursday - Plumbing Advisory Code Council - 8:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. - WHEDA Building, Rm. 3B, 201 W Washington Ave., Madison - Jean MacCubbin, 608-266-0955, jmaccubbin@ commerce.state.wi.us

Nov. 30, 1999 - Tuesday - Energy Conservation - 8:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. - WHEDA Building, Rm. 3B, 201 W Washington Ave., Madison - Diane Meredith, 608-266-8982, dmeredith @ commerce.state.wi.us

## Electrical safety

means. The disconnecting means shall disconnect the generator, all protective devices, and any control apparatus entirely from the circuits supplied by the generator. No disconnecting means is required if the driving means (engine) can be readily shut down and the generator is not arranged to operate in parallel. See Section 445-10.

The generator may be located inside or outside of the building. The applicable building code requirements shall be met in either case. Generators are considered a hazard. There may be building code requirements that require isolation and ventilation to address safety issues. Manufacturers of portable generators recommend against operating any generator inside of a building or attached garage. The instructions may also recommend spacing the unit away from operable windows or air intake openings. In both cases, carbon monoxide and the increased potential for fire are the hazards. Inspectors should be watching this fall for new Y2K installations that may cause hazards.

Some AHJs apply the requirements of Article 225,

Part B to any generator that is located outside of the building. The AHJ may determine that an additional disconnecting means is required at the building served. The Safety and Buildings Division accepts the circuit breaker on the generator as the disconnecting means if the generator is located within five feet of the building served. If the generator is permanently connected and located farther away, Section 225-36 requires that the disconnecting means be suitable for use as service equipment. In the case of a portable generator, S&B accepts a suitable cord body and attachment plug as the disconnecting means due to the limited amount of available fault current. In this case, the generator conductors are connected directly to the transfer equipment. The transfer equipment is located on the load side of the service disconnect and generally near the service panelboard. The transfer equipment must be suitable for the intended purpose. In either case, remember, Section 445-10 requires all generators be either equipped with a disconnect or have means readily available to shut down the engine.

# Contractors must show dwelling contractor certification to get building permits

If a "building permit" is required to work on a one- and two-family dwelling in Wisconsin, section 101.654 of state statutes mandates no contractor may obtain that permit unless they hold a Dwelling Contractor Financial Responsibility Certification (DCFR). The DCFR is issued by the Safety and Buildings Division (S&B) of the Wisconsin Department of Commerce.

The certification is intended to give the public some confidence that a certified contractor meets standards relating to liability insurance or bonding, unemployment compensation, and worker's compensation. The certification is intended to work against fly-by-night contractors who can leave owners and employees with physical and financial difficulties. At the same time, the DCFR certification does not directly address the quality of work provided by any contractor.

An owner who resides in the dwelling or will reside in the dwelling is not subject to this law and can obtain a permit without certification. By statute, municipalities issuing building permits must caution owners about obtaining permits for work that might be done by contractors who are not certified. The Wisconsin Uniform Building Permit application includes a cautionary statement.

Owners should also be aware that the certification only applies to the contractor getting the permit. Any subcontractors who do not obtain separate permits might not be certified.

People doing electrical, plumbing, or HVAC (Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning) work are not subject to this law. Plumbers, electricians, and HVAC contractors have other systems of licenses, registrations, and certifications.

The construction of a new one- or two-family dwelling that is to be located in a municipality enforcing the Wisconsin Uniform Dwelling Code (UDC) necessitates the acquisition of a uniform

building permit according to Comm 20.08, in the UDC code.

An enforcing municipality is either any county, city, village, or town with a population over 2,500, or

"If the municipality requires a building permit, then the contractor must have the DCFR certification to obtain the permit. This includes soil erosion control permits."

any with a population of 2,500 or less which voluntarily enforces the UDC.

For work on a dwelling initially constructed prior to June 1, 1980, requiring a building permit is the

option of the local municipality. If the municipality requires a building permit, then the contractor must have the DCFR certification to obtain the permit. This includes soil erosion control permits.

A "building permit" is viewed by S&B as a municipality's official recognition of a project in writing. Without that permit, the municipality will not allow construction to begin.

The "administrative permit," which is a data gathering tool mentioned in Comm 20.09(2) (used to gather statistics), and land use zoning permits are not considered building permits. In addition, building permits issued for outbuildings and detached decks that are not covered by the UDC do not require DCFR certification.

### How do you get DCFR certification?

Certifications are issued to individuals, so a oneperson company or someone employed by a larger firm can apply to S&B for the credential. The applicant must be the owner of the contracting business, a partner in the contracting business applying on behalf of a partnership, or the chairman of the board or chief executive officer applying on behalf of the contracting corporation.

There are actually two possible certifications: a Dwelling Contractor Financial Responsibility Certification and a Dwelling Contractor Financial Responsibility - Restricted Certification. The difference is that the second category provides proof of a bond between \$5,000 and \$25,000, while the first certification applicant needs to provide either a certificate of liability insurance of at least \$250,000 or a bond of at least \$25,000. The certificate card issued by S&B will reflect which category the person has fulfilled the requirements for.

The Safety and Buildings Division Department of Commerce must be named as the holder of the certificate of insurance or bond. Before obtaining the financial instruments, applicants may wish to discuss the situation with S&B staff.

For either certificate, an application needs to be filled out, and \$40 in application and credential fees paid. There is no test. The certificates are valid for one year from date of issuance. Renewal notices are sent by S&B staff approximately 60 days before a certificate's expiration.

Applicants must comply with relevant employment

and worker's compensation requirements.

Perspective applicants may contact the Safety and Buildings Credentialing Unit, 608-261-8500 at 201 W. Washington Ave., Fourth Floor, Madison, between 7:45 am and 4:30 pm, Monday through Friday. Their FAX number is 608-267-0592. The email address is madisoncred@commerce.state. wi.us.

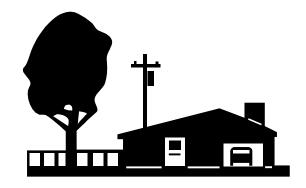
Copies of Comm 5, the Wisconsin administrative code governing licenses, registrations, and certifications issued by S&B, or Comm 20-25, the Uniform Dwelling Code, are available from Document Sales, 608-266-3358, or 800-362-7253 for credit cards purchases.

The codes are also available via the Internet, http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/comm/. The S&B WebSite is at http://www.commerce.state.wi.us/Com-Safety-and-Buildings.html.

## For example, say the municipality of Our Town, Wisconsin ...

For example, say the municipality of Our Town, Wisconsin, population 431, requires a "building permit" for any construction that enlarges the envelope of a structure.

For a family room and deck addition to a 1965 three-bedroom ranch home, the contractor hired to do the work and obtain the necessary permits has to hold a DCFR certification when application for a permit is made. The municipality must check to see if the contractor holds this credential. Without



the certification, the contractor may not obtain the permit and construction may not proceed.

If Our Town does not require a building permit, the contractor does not have to possess a DCFR certification.

If Our Town does not voluntarily enforce the Wisconsin Uniform Dwelling Code, a contractor still files administrative permit information with the municipality. The contractor does not need certification to file that administrative permit information.

# Sprinkler systems and flammable, combustible liquids are topics of February NFPA seminars

The National Fire Protection Association and the Safety and Buildings Division are teaming up to provide NFPA 13 and NFPA 30 classes in Madison and Wausau in February 2000.

One class will be on the 1999 edition of NFPA 13, the standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, and the other will be on the 1996 edition of NFPA 30, the Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code. Both standards are proposed for adoption in the Wisconsin Commercial Building Code, Comm 50-64. See page four for a code proposal update.

Because Wisconsin is leaning toward adopting the latest versions of these standards, the NFPA is planning to send their Technical Committee staff liaisons to teach the classes. This means Milosh Puchovski will be the instructor for the NFPA 13 seminar and Bob Benedetti will be the instructor for the NFPA 30 seminar. These gentlemen are NFPA staff engineers and are recognized national experts.

The \$40 registration fee for the 8-hour seminar includes a copy of the NFPA standard; a seminar workbook; breaks and lunch.

The NFPA 13 seminars will be in Madison on February 8, and in Wausau on February 10, 2000. The NFPA 30 seminars will be in Madison on February 23, and Wausau on February 24, 2000.

Space is limited to the first 100 code officials who submit a completed application form with the required registration fee. A confirmation and an agenda will be mailed to all registered applicants.

These seminars are tailored to code enforcement officials, including both state, and municipal employees. Only designated fire chiefs, fire inspectors, commercial building inspectors, or plan reviewers may attend these seminars. Attendance provides eight hours of continuing education credit for each session for commercial building inspectors.

Applications are available on pages 11 and 12 of this *WBCR* (you can make photocopies), and on the S&B Fire Safety Program WebSite education page, http://www.commerce.state.wi.us/SB-FireSafety ProgramEducation.html.

Plan review submitters can find information on the next available plan review date in each of the Safety and Buildings Division offices on the S&B WebSite, http://www.commerce.state.wi.us/SB-DailyDoc.html.

### Address Correction

The address of the new Safety and Buildings Division office in Hayward is 10541N Ranch Road, 54843, not 10541 North Ranch Road.



## Seminar for Code Enforcement Officials NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code

The course will focus on requirements of the 1996 edition of NFPA 30, regarding the storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.

Registration fee is \$40 per person, per session. (Registration fee includes: 8-hour course, a copy of NFPA 30, a course workbook, two breaks and lunch).

Admission is limited to code enforcers ONLY. (Fire chiefs, fire inspectors, commercial building inspectors, or plan reviewers.)

Advance registration is required. Attendance is limited to the first 100 applicants.

A confirmation notice and agenda will be sent prior to your seminar date.

Course Instructor: Bob Benedetti, National Fire Protection Association

	Dates and Locations
February 23, 2000, Madison	February 24, 2000, Wausau
Registrant information - Please co	mplete all of the information
Name	
Address	
Type of code enforcer (Listed above	re)
Jurisdiction	
Total fee enclosed \$	
Cash Check (Ple	ease make checks payable to Department of Commerce)
Send application form and fee to: Yvonne Faga, Credential Un 201 W. Washi Madison, WI 5	ngton Avenue

Questions regarding seminar content, call John Lippitt, 608-266-1036, jlippitt@commerce.state.wi.us Questions regarding registration, call Yvonne Faga 608-261-8470, yfaga@commerce.state.wi.us

S&B Revenue Code 100-143-SBDV-323R-SG68-9200



## Seminar on NFPA 13 Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems

The 1999 edition of NFPA 13 has been revised to consolidate the sprinkler requirements from NFPA 24, 231, 231C and 231D into one new comprehensive standard. Hear about the changes directly from the NFPA 13 staff liaison!

Registration fee is \$40 per person, per session. (Registration fee includes: 8-hour course, a copy of NFPA 13, a course workbook, two breaks and lunch).

Admission is limited to code enforcers ONLY. (Fire chiefs, fire inspectors, commercial building inspectors, or plan reviewers.)

Advance registration is required. Attendance is limited to the first 100 applicants.

A confirmation notice and agenda will be sent prior to your seminar date.

Course Instructor: Milosh Puchovski, National Fire Protection Association

Dates and Locations
February 8, 2000, Madison February 10, 2000, Wausau
Registrant information - Please complete all of the information
Name
Address
Telephone #
Type of code enforcer (Listed above)
Jurisdiction
Total fee enclosed \$
Cash Check (Please make checks payable to Department of Commerce)
Send Application Form and Fee to: Yvonne Faga, Credential Unit 201 W. Washington Avenue
Madison, WI 53704-7082

Questions regarding seminar content, call John Lippitt, 608-266-1036, jlippitt@commerce.state.wi.us Questions regarding registration, call Yvonne Faga 608-261-8470, yfaga@commerce.state.wi.us

S&B Revenue Code 100-143-SBDV-323R-SG68-9200

### **CERTIFIED MUNICIPALITIES**

Per ILHR 50.21, the following municipalities are certified to review plans for new buildings containing less than 5,000 sq. ft. total area; additions to existing buildings where the total area after construction of the addition is less than 5,000 sq.ft.; and alterations to existing building where the area of altered space is less than 10,000 sq. ft. If your project is located in a listed municipality, and meets the size criteria, contact the municipality for plan review. For information regarding the current status of a municipality, call 608-267-7586.

<u>Counties</u> Eau Claire	Kaukauna Kenosha	Wausau Wauwatosa	West Milwaukee Weyauwega
<u>Cities and Villages</u> Altoona Antigo	La Crosse Lake Geneva Madison* Marshfield	West Allis West Bend	Whitefish Bay Wis. Rapids
Appleton Augusta Beloit Berlin Big Bend Black River Falls Brookfield Brownsville Burlington Cedarburg Cudahy Delafield Dousman	Mequon Middleton Milwaukee* Monroe Muskego New Berlin New Richmond Oak Creek Oconomowoc Omro Osceola Oshkosh Osseo	Towns (County) Bloomfield (Walworth) Bristol (Kenosha) Cottage Grove (Dane) Delavan (Walworth) Farmington (Polk) Geneva (Walworth) Grand Chute (Outagamie) Grand Rapids (Wood) Hull (Portage) LaGrange (Walworth)	Linn (Walworth) Mukwonago (Wauke.) Norway (Racine) Ottawa (Waukesha) Plover (Portage) Seymour (Eau Claire) Somers (Kenosha) Sugar Creek (Walworth) Waterford (Racine) Waukesha (Waukesha) Wheatland (Kenosha)

Dresser Paddock Lake

Eau Claire Plover

Port Edwards Elkhorn Poynette Elm Grove Racine Fall Creek Rhinelander Fitchburg Ripon Fond du Lac Fontana Seymour Sheboygan Fort Atkinson Franklin Silver Lake **Stevens Point** Fredonia Sturgeon Bay Glendale Sun Prairie Grafton Superior Green Bay Sussex Greenfield Hartland Twin Lakes Walworth Hortonville Howard Waterford Janesville\* Waukesha Jackson Waunakee

Waupun

Johnson Creek

There is also a group of municipalities having inspection authority for commercial and multifamily buildings, but which do not have plan review authority. (The Safety and Buildings Division does plan review for them.)

### **Inspections Only**

Village of Belgium (Ozaukee)
Village of Cambridge (Dane)
Town of Cedarburg (Ozaukee)
Town of Lyons (Walworth)
Town of Oakland (Jefferson)
Village of Oregon (Dane)
Town of Pleasant Springs (Dane)
Town of Rochester (Racine)
Village of Rochester (Racine)
City of So. Milwaukee (Milwaukee)
Village of Sturtevant (Racine)
Town of Summit (Waukesha)
Village of Thiensville (Ozaukee)

<sup>\*</sup>Municipalities marked with an\* are authorized to review plans without limit on size of building or project.

### Safety and Buildings Offices

(maps of S&B office locations are available on the WebSite at http://www.commerce.state.wi.us/SB-Offices.html)

Green Bay Office 2331 San Luis Pl #150 Green Bay WI 54304 920-492-5601 Fax 920-492-5604 greenbaysch@commerce. state.wi.us

Hayward Office 10541N Ranch Rd Hayward WI 54843 715-634-4870 Fax 715-634-5150 haywardsch@commerce. state.wi.us

La Crosse Office 2226 Rose St La Crosse WI 54603 608-785-9334 Fax 608-785-9330 lacrossesch@commerce. state.wi.us Madison Office 201 W Washington Ave PO 2658 Madison WI 53701 608-266-3151 Fax 608-261-6699 madisonsch@commerce. state.wi.us

Shawano Office 1340 E Green Bay St #300 Shawano WI 54166 715-524-3626 Fax 715-524-3633 shawanosch@commerce. state.wi.us

Waukesha Office 401 Pilot Ct # C Waukesha WI 53188 414-548-8600 Fax 414-548-8614 waukeshasch@commerce. state.wi.us

## Plan Review Scheduling

For plan review scheduling for Plumbing and Buildings, call the S&B office numbers listed above, or contact the email address shown. Fax scheduling is possible. Information about the project will be needed to schedule the plan review. Any of the offices can schedule the first appropriate plan review available statewide.

Plan review for Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems is provided on a firstcome, first-served basis. Contact one of the offices for information.

Direct comments, suggestions for articles, etc., to Todd Taylor. Fax 608-264-8795.
Telephone 608-267-3606.
ttaylor@commerce.state.wi.us/
Madison mailing address above.

## Sample S&B email address: dstilen@commerce.state.wi.us

#### **Specialty Telephone Contacts**

Barrier Free Access Donna Stilen 414-548-8609
Codes Sales1-800-362-7253
Credentialing 608-261-8500
Elevator Plan Review Brian Rausch 414-521-5444
Heating and Ventilation Randy Dahmen 608-266-3162
Historic Buildings Duane Peterson 715-524-6852
Hospitals & Nursing Homes, DHFS 608-266-3878
Industrial Hygienists Richard Brandt 414-521-5187
Tom Pritchett 608-592-3974
Lighting Randy Dahmen 608-266-3162
Manufactured Dwellings Gary Ekes 608-355-0108
Mobile/Manufactured Homes 608-266-8577
Plan Review Status S&B offices listed on this page
Refrigeration Mike Verhagen 414-548-8617
Soil Erosion Control Mary Jo Webster . 608-266-2128
Structural Steel Welding. Mike Verhagen 414-548-8617
Training
Uniform Dwelling Code Leroy Stublaski 608-267-5113
Rental WeatherizationDelores Kolosovsky 608-267-2240
Teletypewriter (TTY)

#### **Boiler Inspectors**

Duane Leetch	. Cornell	715-239-6009
James Markiewicz	Appleton	920-832-5287
Rick Merkle	. Kenosha	414-653-6880
Rodney Nuttall	Portage	608-742-0321
Steve Seibel	Fond Du Lac	920-929-7513
Dean Yourchuck, Jr	. Muscoda	608-929-4578
Terry Waldbillig	. Waukesha	414-521-5066

#### **Plumbing Consultants**

Tom Braun	Hayward	715-634-3026
Tim Joyce	Madison	608-825-4724
Don Kay	Green Bay	920-834-3093
Don Oremus	Pelican Lake	715-487-6123
Jim Wehinger	Friendship	608-339-7430
Jim Zickert	Eldorado	920-872-2656

#### **POWTS Wastewater Specialists**

Heidi Ferguson	Stevens Point	920-779-4818
Ross Fugill	Shawano	715-524-3629
Leroy Jansky	Chippewa Falls	715-726-2544
Carl Lippert	Hayward	715-634-3484
Karl Schultz	Oshkosh	920-424-3311
Dennis Sorenson	La Crosse	608-785-9336
Duane Steiner	West Baraboo	608-355-3159
Allen Wendorf	Madison	608-873-5476

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### **Public Sector Occupational Safety Inspectors**

Scott Amacher	. Cameron	715-458-4872
James Berendt	Pound	920-897-4705
Terrence Clark	Stevens Point	715-345-5342
Tomothy Condon	. Waukesha	414-521-5189
Manuel Jaurez, Jr	Orfordville	608-879-2764
Vernon Lemke	Green Bay	920-492-5615
Shirley Noltemeyer	Waunakee	608-849-9862

#### **Elevator Inspectors**

. Eau Claire	715-836-7268
. Mount Horeb	608-437-4093
. Tomah	608-374-2430
. Appleton	920-832-5290
. Janesville	608-758-6063
. Amherst	715-345-5277
. De Pere	414-336-0719
. Argyle	608-543-3414
. Waukesha	414-521-5065
. Lac du Flambeau	715-588-2279
. Waukesha	414-521-5065
	. Mount Horeb Tomah Appleton Janesville Amherst De Pere Argyle Waukesha Lac du Flambeau

#### **Fire Safety Consultants**

John Andersen	Chippewa Falls	715-726-2556
Dave Bruflat	Hayward	715-634-6739
Lyle Smith	Waukesha	414-548-8621
Robert Kiser	Appleton	920-954-1451
Terry Nolen	Verona	608-845-5375

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#### **Electrical Consultants**

Monte Ewing	Madison	608-266-3064
Tom Garvey	.Milwaukee	414-747-0256
Raymond Weber	Wis. Rapids	715-421-2610

#### **Commercial Building Inspectors**

Leonard Alexander	Reedsburg	608-524-3374
John Anderson	Clintonville	715-823-2014
David Bibeau	Antigo	715627-7329
Teresa Black	Hayward	715-634-8114
Nicholas Charles	Stevens Point	. 715-345-5336
John Dahl	Menomonie	715-232-6600
Jane Drager	Combined Locks	. 920-788-4616
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Veronica Miller	Waukesha	. 414-521-5067
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Charlotte Martin	Edgerton	608-884-4168
Lawrence Weede	Lake Geneva	. 414-248-4922
Betty Wiese	Milwaukee	414-228-6956

#### **Commercial Building Plan Reviewers**

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<b>Green Bay</b>	Don Diedrick		
	Tony Gryzbowski	920-492-5609	
	Minh Tran	920-492-7730	
	Jack Wotruba	920-492-6500	
	Fax:	920-492-5604	
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	Fax:	715-634-5150	
La Crosse	Doug Erler	608-789-4690	
	Jon Molzahn	608-785-9344	
	Fax:		
Madison	Kenneth Beseke	608-261-8504	
	Jon Buschke		
	Randy Dahmen		
	Lynne LeCount	608-267-2496	
	Dale Mitchell	608-266-0669	
	Rick Olson	608-266-9291	
	Ellis Pifer		
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	Mike Valdovinos	608-267-2498	
	Fax:	608-267-9566	
Shawano	Steve Dobratz		
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